stiction. We were convinced at once by the evidence. Several of the other jurors said they did not feel the slightest doubt as to the guilt of McQuade when the evidence had been submitted. The jurors thanked Court Captain Curry warmly for the care that had been taken of their comfort in the week during which they had been confined. McQuade was petulant and anary when Captain Curry approached to take him to the Tombs. "Are you really to go?" asked the Captain. "No, I don't want to go with a cur like you." the pris-Curry approached to take him to the captain. "No, I you realy to go?" asked the Captain. "No, I don't want to go with a cur like you," the pris-

oner said insolently.

"If you had behaved as well all your life as I "If you had behaved as well all your life as I have toward you and the jury in this trial you would not be where you are now," the bluff Captain responded. McQuade was silent after that except to his faithful brother, Bernard, who has scarcely left hi sside since the trial began. Captain Curry and Officer Daly took McQuade to the Tombs, where Warden Finn received him, this time as a convicted criminal. He has been in custody for over a month.

time as a convicted criminal. He has been in custody for over a month.

Recorder Smyth, District-Attorney Martine and his assistants and Police Inspector Byrnes gathered in the District-Attorney's office after the trial. Delancey Nicoll was the recipient of congratulations on every hand. "The main credit of this case," said Colonel Fellows warmly, "rests with Mr. Nicoll. He began when the Senate Committee was in session, and from that time to this it has been he who has devoted the most carnest personal attention to all the details. He has consulted freely, of course, with Mr. Martine and with myself, and no action has been taken without the District-Attorney's hearty concurrence, but Mr. Nicoll has had the laboring oar, and the result is due to his carnest efforts."

Mr. Martine received the congratulations of his

Mr. Martine received the congratulations of his answering received the congratulations of his associates, and Colonel Fellows had no little praise for his elequent closing address, five hours long. One of the jurors said enthusiastically:
"That was the best speech, Mr. Fellows, to which

That was the best speech, Mr. Fellows, to which I ever listened."

The Recorder was surrounded by a group of the spectators at the trial. There were only words of traise for his fair and clear presentation of the points involved in the case. Mr. Martine said that the result was a vindication of the administration of justice in this country. He had almost despaired at the result of the last trail and he felt correspondingly gratified at the prompt verdict of the jury. He intimated that refurther proceedings would be taken against Juror Rosenberg. Inspector Byrnes was included in the congratulations that were exchanged. Assistant District-Attorney Semple entertained his associates at a lunch in Mr. Martine's room. Mr. Martine gaid that he would not call any other Aldermanic cases this month.

CLOSING UP THE TRIAL. A CONVINCING ADDRESS BY MR. FELLOWS AND STRONG CHARGE BY THE RECORDER.

The closing address of Assistant District Attorney Fel-ows occupied the morning and a large part of the afternoon session at the McQuade trial yesterday. He spoke rith much greater freedom than at the previous trial, and the jury listened with great apparent interest. The third jure lay back in his chair and had his eyes partly closed, but he was none the less an attentive listener. The fereman and the second, sixth, eighth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth jurors especially speaker closely. The ninth man, Jacob Rosenberg, against whom charges had been made, sat far down in his chair and leaned his head on the back of it. His head would frequently move from one side to another and his glauce wandered to all parts of the court room. A large number of officials, among whom was Police Inspector Byrnes, were present. Mr. Fry and Mr. Nugent, who voted on different sides on the previous McQuade jury, heard Colonel Fellows's ad-dress and the Recorder's charge. Mrs. McQuade and tue pretty ten-year-old daughter of the defendant sat beside the afternoon. McQuade put his arm around his daughter and they both faced the jury, who were, however, too much engressed with Mr. Fellows's clomence to take much notice of the tableau, which might therwise have been impressive.

Mr. Fellows's speech was decidedly effective. He was

Mr. Fellows speech was declared States and the bright and witty at times, so that even Recorder Smyth and the counsel for the defence laughed at his sayings. At other times he was serious and impressive. In combatting the idea that Fullgraff or Duffy could have invented the story which they told, he said:

The thing about the whole evidence of the Aldermen which may be and impresses up is the wonder that people will go to the pols and vote for such representatives to pass upon the \$30,000,000 of annual expenses of the city. I don't think most of you would particularly care to have them occupying any position higher than that of grooms men for your horsester at least as intelligence is concerned.

He closed by saving: He closed by saving :

He closed by saying:

If you acquit this defendant you give absolute license to non to steal in official life. You tell dishonest men that they ave only to associate among themselves and to insight in corrupt combination to obtain freelom from punishment, because the evidence must come from persons who were joined in the crime. If you decide adversely to us we have done what we could and can only feel hat on you lies the responsibility for the state of public affects that will follow. The burden rolls from our shoulders o yours. Take the responsibility and discharge it but if you include you have a subject of the property of the public indicates the true overwhelm public indicats for mailtename in office and corrupt acts, hang down discharge in mailtename in office and corrupt acts, hang down The speech of Colonel Fellews was finished about 5

o'clock. He spoke for nearly five hours. THE RECORDER'S CHARGE.

Recorder Smyth began his charge at five minutes be 5 o'clock. He spoke in an earnest manner, and his voice rang out clearly as he emphasized the duties of the jurors. He said :

Jurors. He said:

I took occasion to say at the end of the last trial that one of most important cases ever presented to a jury was then being tried. It will not be amiss for me to repeat what I then said. If the evidence presented by the prosecution is believed I do not see how a just could hesitate. The crime charged in this indictional section of the gravest character and is one that relevable homost severely punished. It is a crime that stirs the very foundation of political existence. It is a crime that stirs the very foundation of political existence. It is a crime that stirs the very foundation of political existence. It is a crime that stirs the very foundation of political existence. It is a crime that stirs the very foundation of political existence. It is a crime that stirs the very foundation of the persons engaged in it.

Beautiful to provide that a witness it such a case may testify and be free from punishment. That is a proof of the difficult of proving such a cabe by the testimony of persons outside of those concerned in its commission. It may be proved by one of two clams and indirect and positive evidence, or by circumstantial and indirect evidence, or by circumstantial and indirect evidence, as has been taken in selecting a jury believed to be free out of the disclinence and of integrity, men who will regard their oaths. You have been selected out of over 300 men. You were believed by the counsel to be the only men of that vast body who were fair and impartial. That alone must convince you of the grave issues involved.

The Recorder read the seventy-second section of the

The Recorder read the seventy-second section of the Code, under which the indictment was drawn, and continued: "The language of that section is clear, precise add easily to be understood by intelligent men." He then read to the jury a summary of the first count of the indictment which is that on which a conviction is sought. He proceeded:

Now, under this statute the defendant if he agreed to re etve any money or valuable thing for his vote on the Broad ray franchise, is guilty within the meaning of this statute. The Recorder reviewed the evidence given as to the neetings of "the combine" and went on:

The Recorder reviewed the evidence given as to use meetings of "the combine" and went on:

Now, gentlemen, the first question to receive your attention is, was such an agreement made and was it made prior to August 30! If it was and has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt then the defendant is guilty. It is immaterial whether he received any money or whether he voted for the franchise. If he made that agreement the crime was complete. If he did agree and afterward vote, it would seen that that agreement was proved. Now this claim the prosecution seeks to prove first by the evidence of Fulfrail and Duffy. It has been correctly said that if the statements of Fulfgrail and Duffy are true they are accomplices, and the statute provides that a conviction cannot be had unless ne is corroborated by such other evidence as tends to connect. "One accomplice cannot corroborate another accomplice. The corroboration may be by circustances. The prosecution claim corroboration from these facts: First, you have the fact that the Broadway Surface Road did apply for a franchise before August 30. You have the fact that the Broadway Surface Road did apply for a franchise before August 30. You have the fact that the Broadway Surface Road did apply for a franchise before August 30. You have the fact that the Broadway Surface Road was at the office of the Broad way Surface Road was at the office of the lawyers. Robinson Scribner & Bright. Secondly that Moloney was almost constantly in that office. That is evidence which it is claimed, has a tendency to corroborate the accomplices. In addition you have the lact that on August 29. And in light of that any process of the that that consent to a discontinuance was not in the lands of the counsel for the road until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the order not being obtained till 80 clock, yet hours before that the corder not being obtained till 80 clock, yet hours before that the order not being obtained till 80 clock, yet hours before that to that suit, procured the dissolution of that injunction by the payment of \$12,500 to Lvddy. You have the further fact that that consent to a discontinuance was not in the hands of the counsel for the read until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the counsel for the read until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the counsel for the read tholoney was about the city obtaining aignatures to a call for a special meeting. You have the fact that the regular adjournment of the Board was to the Monday following. That call was hawked about by this man Moloney, and about 10 o'clock at night this call is handed to Fullgraff for his signature and he was asked to call upon the clerk of the Board the next morating to notify him of the meeting. That call the Corporation Counsel has decided was lilegal end void, and I so charge you as a fact. There is a speculiarity about this order. The order is dated in its caption on the 90th of August, but according to undisputed testimony it was obtained on the 26th of August. That may be important or not, but it is a peculiarity. These are facts and circumstances which you have a right to take into consideration to aid you in determining whether they tend to consect this detendant with the commission of the crime. Now this evidence, it is claimed, is corroborated by the testimony of Katle Metz. She testifies that she lived next door to McLoughilin. She recognized the defendant is none of several men whom she had seen going to McLoughilin's house in 1884. You heard her evidence was obtained; you saw her point out three of those persons here. Her identification was complete. A far as O'Neil and Cleary are concerned there is a contradiction be between the testimony and theirs. How are contradiction be between the next sunsy and theirs. How are contradiction between them if Because one person here, that the own another, that the notives and circumstances. What motive is anown that would not found the point of the point o

The Recorder called attention to some of the evidence of the defence and then returned to the consideration of the testimony of Fullgraff and Duffy. He said: A man who has sworn falsely ought to be corroborated before a jury should place implicit rehance on his testimony.
It does not follow, however, that because a man
has once sworn falsely everything that
has once surface that what they any now is
sme. If you believe the evidence is true, you have no right
a discard it and set it aside, but it is your duty to consider it

The Recorder quoted an opinion of the Court of Appeals,

The Recorder quoted an opinion of the Courtes Appears, and added:

Be that you see the corroboration need not be direct evidence, or positive evidence, or conclusive evidence. Juries are sometimes averse to set on circumstantial evidence.

Here is a crime, secret, and seasonly secret. Thirteen men combine together to cannot your own experience convince you that, except crimes of violence, almost all crimes are secret and that outside of the persons concerned no one is present. Now, if that is so, how is crime to be punished if such evidence as this is not presented twill esuch testimony is to be taken with caution and examined with care, yet if you are convinced by all the testimony that their widence is true, you have no right to disregard it, but shall yield the weight which the law allows. The responsibility now lies with you. The District-Attorney has undensitedly laid before you all the evidence which he has and the Court has endeavored to give you all the instruction as to the law which can aid you. It is your duty to act on the evidence without fear or prejudice.

The jurors listened attentively to all that the Recorder said, one or two of them leaning forward in their eagerness to hear every word. Many of those who have attended the trial afterward congratulated the Recorder on his able and clear charge. The Recorder went through the sixty-three requests to charge presented by Mr. Newcombe, denying some and charging others. General Tracy and Mr. Newcombe took many exceptions. Mrs. McQuade left the court-room as soon as the charge was over.

HOW OTHER INDICTED ALDERMEN FEEL. A BADLY FRIGHTENED SET OF MEN WHO ARE WAIT-ING FOR THE NEXT STROKE.

The verdict struck cold upon the hearts of the expectant Alderman of 1884. They had been coldling their souls with the assurance that there would be at least a disagreement, and they had come to believe that, in view of the way in which the jury at the first trial stood, no further conviction would be possible. From various sources it was learned that a number of the Aldermen and ex-Aldermen had assembled at a liquor place to celebrate the acquittal of McQuade, or at least to pass a peaceful evening while the jury should be cut balloting

its way to a disagreement.

Ex-Alderman Kirk was in the General Sessions building when the jury went out. Aluerman O'Neil saun-tered in before the jury returned. He did not expect such a sudden verdict as the one which fell a few min-utes later and he departed to a neighboring liquor resort to kill time with a few friends. Soon after the verdict was announced Mr. Kirk left the building. His face was a study; his jaws were tightly set and he looked the picture of one who would say: "What will happen next?" He declined to express an

opinion on the situation. Mr. Kirk's motto hitherto has been, " New-York is good enough for me."

Alderman O'Neil, who lives in the plainest kind of rooms on a second floor in Centre-t., kept religiously away from home. At least Mrs. O'Neil said he was not there.

Alderman Cleary got home at 8 o'clock, but he resolutely refused to be seen. It is said that he is the most demoralized of all the members of 1884 and the opinion is expressed that he will plead guilty.

Ex-Alderman Finck, who is credited with being as honest as any of the twenty-two of the Board or 1884, said he was surprised at the verdict and once more proclaimed his innocence.

Ex-Alderman Farley and Shiels were so struck with

said he was surprised at the verdict and once more pro-claimed his innocence.

Ex-Alderman Farley and Shiels were so struck with terror or amazement that they kept away from home until a late hoar, and Farley even neglected his libour place, where usually he may be found.

Ex-Alderman Fearson reached home early and went directly to bed. He gave orders that he should not be disturbed and callers were informed that he had retired and could not be seen.

Ex-Alderman Miller went into seclusion to muse over the possibilities of his becoming the next victim, and a reporter, who called at his home, No. 14 Leroy-st., was told that it was not known whether or not he was at doubt of the person answering the bell.

Ex-Alderman Wendel was not at his hotel, No. 344 West Forty-fourth-st, and the person in charge could not tell whhere he could be found.

WHO WILL SUCCEED JUDGE PECKHAM?

MOAK OUT OF THE WAY AND SECRETARY MAN

NING'S LIFUTENANT AT THE FRONT.

ALBANY, Dec. 15 (Special).—Although Judge Peckham will resign in ten days, Governor Hill, it is stated, has not yet decided on his successor. It was almost determined that the appointment would be tendered to N. C. Moak, when opposition from an anexpected quarter interfered. Some years ago Mr. Moak was counsel in a case in which ex-Mayor and Congressman M. N. Nolan's family affairs were involved and provoked the lasting enmity of the ex-Congressman. Mr. Nolan has told Governor Hill that if Mr. Moak is appointed he will not spend \$10,000 to defeat his election, but that Governor Hill need never look to him for aid hereafter if he makes the appointment. Mr. Nolan is a power second only to Secretary Manning in Noian is a power second only to Secretary Manning in local politics and his opposition has practically ended Mr. Moak's ambition. It is probable that the appointment will go to Corporation Counsel D. Cady Herrick, member of the Democratic State Committee, Secretary Manning's most trusted lieutenant and the head of the local Democratic machine. The Meegan or anti-Manning faction is still uvging the Governor to appoint Edward Newcomb, but they are reconciled to Herrick's probable appointment by the fact that it will take him out of politics.

DEDITION IN ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

Warsaw, Dec. 15 (Special).—The attention of the Grand Jury of Wyoming County was called this week to the action of the town and village assessors in making out the assessment rolls recently sworn to by these assessors, with the idea of finding which board had perjured itself.
A difference of nearly \$500,000 in the estimates of the two boards in a village of Warsaw's size, with only a month clapsed between the two estimates, was something unusual and demanded investigation, as property could not fluctuate 25 to 50 per cent in thirty days. The differ-ence in the case of thirteen wealthy citizens was shown to be \$102.465. The Grand Jury took the matter up this week and indicted the assessors, it is supposed, for perjury, the body being almost unanimous in its finding. Property that would bring \$2,500 at a forced sale was assessed at \$1,400. After such assessments as these they took the oath, which was certified to before Charles J. Gardner, a Justice of the Peace.

SPRIGGS'S SON-IN-LAW GETS A PLACE. UTICA, Dec. 15.—At a full meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum in this city, Dr. G. Alder Blumer was appointed superintendent to succeed Dr. John P. Gray. Dr. Blumer is a son-in-law of Congressman Spriggs.

ILLEGAL USE OF SAVINGS BANK FUNDS. ALBANY, Dec. 15 .- In an opinion rendered at the reques of Bank Superintendent Willis 8. Paine, Attorney-General O'Brien holds that the trustees of savings banks exceed their legal powers when they make use of the funds of a bank for purposes not defined in or expressly authorized by the General Savings Bank law.

THE CHARLESTON RELIEF FUND. OVER \$800,000 RECEIVED, LEAVING A LOSS TO THE

CITY OF \$5.500,000. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.—The report of the Executive Relief Committee shows that \$634,258 was received by it for the sufferers by the earthquake, and that the

disbursements amounted to \$448,119. The report says:
"The committee will have repaired in all about 1,850 louses out of the total number of over 7,000 in the city. at a total average cost of about \$250 each (not including over 100 houses at Mount Pleasant and in the vicinity of the city, and not including contributions amounting to \$20,733 sent to the Summerville Committee.) Of the reer. \$186,139 03, the committee will re-\$86,139 03 as in their opinion an serve

serve \$86,139.03 as in their opinion an ample sum for plastering and the closing up of the unfinished business of house repairs, and will make a special deposit with the City Treasurer of the sum of \$100,000 to be applied to the rebuilding of city hospitals and almishouse, the repairs of the public school buildings, Orphan House, Old Folks' Home and other charity expenditures for the poor."

With the committee's report are tables showing the receipts from different States and cities. They are, low-ever, necessarily incomplete and do not include donations received by the Relief Committee appointed immediately after the carthquake, nor the receipts by individuals for relief purposes and by charitable organizations.

\*\*Jhe Nexa and Courier estimates that the total subscriptions to the earthquake relief fund will amount to about \$815,000, leaving a loss of over \$5,500,000 by the earthquake of 1886 and the cyclone of August, 1885, to be berne by individuals, corporations and the Government.

TWO SUPPOSED HORSE THIEVES SHOT. CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A dispatch to The Times from Dallas, Tex., says: " News has reached the city of a fight with horse thieves at daybreak yesterday near Kemp, in Kaufman County, on the Texas Trunk Road fifty miles southeast of Dallas. Two strange men were discovered near the village with fifteen horses in their possession. Hank Shelton, a Texas Trunk section foreman, and a man named Wright, engaged the strangers in conversation, receiving inconsistent and conflicting statements from them, and arrived at the conclusion that the horses had been stolen and were being driven to Indian Territory. Sudstolen and were being driven to Indian Territory. Suddenly the men put spurs to the horses on which they were
mounted and fied for the timber about an eighth of a
mile away, leaving thirteen animals behind. Shelton
and Wright opened fire, which was returned. After several exchanges of shots the two strangers fell from their
saddles, one shot through the lung and the other through
the hip. They were placed on mattresses in the bottom
of a wagon and started for Kaufman jail, twenty miles
distant. The one shot through the lung died before reaching there and the other at last accounts was believed to be
dying."

THE TICKET SPECULATORS CAUGHT. Chicago, Dec. 15 (Special).—The speculators in Patti tickets were badly bitten. They purchased \$5 and \$4 sents recely, and almost with the opening of the sale, placards could be seen all over town bearing the legend: Patti seats for sale." All day Monday every person passing or entering Central Music Hall had to run the gauntlet of persons who thrust their hands into people's faces and implored them to buy "seats for Patti." In the evening when people were entering the hall, the speculators were freely offering seats at less than box-office intors were freely oldering seats at less than box-office prices, and many people who went to the box-office and learned that no seats just such as they wanted were on sale turned away and went home rather than buy of the speculators. When the audience was scated the vacant seats scattered throughout the house plainly told the story of the speculators' disaster. A gloom spread over the camp of the speculators to-day.

A FEMALE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER. PHILADELPHIA, Dec 15.—Miss Anna Hallowell assum her duties yesterday as a member of the Board of Education. She is the first woman who has ever taken part in the deliberations of the board. W. H. OSBORN'S CHARGES.

DENIALS FROM EVERY ONE ACCUSED. APPRAISER M'MULLEN AND ALL THE FIRMS AT TACKED BY MR. OSBORN MAKE EMPHATIC

ANSWERS. Appraiser McMullen's desk was adorned yesterday afternoon with his hat, a picture of President Cleveland and another of Secretary Manuing, and a copy of THE TRIBUNE. The Appraiser was much disturbed by the publication in The TRIBUNE of extracts from Special Agent W. H. Osborn's report, in which allegations of incompetence and favoritism were made against him. He said that the first information he had received that such a report was in existence came from THE TRIBUNE. In all essential particulars, he declared, Mr. Osborn's statement was a tissue of falsehoods. He continued;

ment was a tissue of falsehoods. He continued:

Mr. Orborn is not a Special Agent of the Treasury Department anyhow. He was once, and was sent abroad to investigate cultery importations. His reports were absolutely valueless. Many of them were sent by the Department to me. He complains that I ignored them. I had to ignore them. There was nothing specific in them. I had to ignore them. There was nothing specific in them. He would say that knife No. 10, say, was worth in Sollingen, say 5 marks. That is not information, it is merely conjecture, or opinion. Had he said that A. & B., of Solingen invoiced knife No. 10 at 5 marks to D. & C., of London, while they were sending the same article to E. & F., of New-York, at 4 marks, I should bave had something to go on. But as it was, his reports were of no earthly use.

What about the cigar-cutter which he says you permitted to enter at 50 per cent duty as a knife, when it should have been classified under the head of tobacconists articles at a duty of 70 per cent!

Even if the charge were true, it would be no more of an offence than a mere incorrect classification. Experts are always more or less mixed as to what is the proper classification of things. But Assistant Appraiser Haistead, under whom these goods are classified, says it is not true.

Mr. Halsted, who was near at hand, corroborated

Mr. Halsted, who was near at hand, corroborated his chief and took direct issue with the truth of Mr.

Osborn's statement.

Neither have I appointed incompetent men, continued Mr. McMullen. Perhaps, had I given Mr. Osborn a place when he applied for it, this charge would not have been made.

Did he make such an application †
He did,

When I About two years ago. His reflections on Boker & Co. and Field & Co. are wholly false. They are excellent firms. I have known them both many years. I have known Mr. Saxton, of Field & Co., for thirty years, and know him to be a man of the finest integrity. They are my friends, but if Mr. Osborn means to imply that I employ my friendship in efforts to assist any one in committing frauds on the revenues, he says what is not true.

Assistant Appraiser Halsted was carnest in refutations of Mr. Osborn's asternations.

tations of Mr. Osborn's statements, declaring that values had not been increased by reason of Mr. Osborn's work abroad; that his work had been of no practical service and has not increased revenue collections a penny. He said that he himself had ample experience in the cutlery business, not, as Mr. Osbern said, as a bookkeeper, but as a member of an importing firm. He declared that his examiners, Guion and Hartmann, were competent men. The cigar-cutters, he said, were knives with the cutter attachment. Those which were cutters alone had paid the full duty of 70 per cent.

COMPLETE DENIALS FROM ALFRED FIELD & CO. A. H. Saxton, of the firm of Alfred Field & Co., which firm Colonel Osborn attacks in his report, sent this letter to THE TRIBUNE yesterday:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I desire to pronounce the statements in the article in The Thibune of this morning, purporting to be extracts from a Report to the United States Treasury Department on Cullery Importations—so far as they are applicable to my firm—wholly untrue and without a shadow of foundation.

In the first place, Mr. Leary, who has been employed by my firm the past twelve years, has never been a merchant appraiser in his life.

(2.) Mr. Waiter Khaas is our resident agent in Solingen and is employed by us to purchase goods from the different manufacturers. We pay him a salary for this work. The goods that he buys for our firm are invoiced to New-York at precisely the prices paid, no more and no less, and the charge that they are invoiced at lower values than are true and right can be disproved beyond a possibility of a doubt.

(3.) The statement that Osborn's charges against my firm have resulted in promptly raising the values of our invoices has not a shadow of truth in it. We have made no changes whatever, except what may be incidental to the changes of the market, and what is more, we do not intend to.

(4.) In my communications to the Department I have

(5.) In relation to the Coppel undervaluations, my firm in connection with another firm, did compiain to the Department, and asked that a strict surveillance should be put over them. W. H. Osborn, about six years ago, applied to my firm for employment. After some investigation I rejected his application and I presume he is taking his present opportunity of venting his personal spite. Last winter he was sent to Europe, accredited by the Treasury Department, but under pay, as I am informed and believe, of American cuttery manufacturers, to examine into undervaluations of cutlery. My firm wrote the Secretary of the Treasury on December 19, 1885, as follows:

follows:

"It is our judgment that the Government should inves, tigate the appointment of Special Agent W. H. Osbornand, we may add, the manner of his appointment, as it is pretty generally thought that he is in at least partial pay pretty generally thought that he is in at least partial pay of American cutlery manufacturers."

We inclosed extracts from letters of our Solingon agent, in which he related a lot of falsehoods uttered by Osborn about our firm, and continued as follows:

We care nothing whatever what Mr. Osborne may do as the following the

We care nothing windered what all desired the protest against him, as the representative of the Government, publicly uttering falsehoods about our firm, will view of damaging our well-known good reputation, have nothing to conceal from the Government that thought to know, and we are at all times prepared demonstrate absolutely that we never have during a period of our existence ever made a false invoice, a those that know us, know that there is not money enough that under these circumstances you can well imagine it.

those that know us, know that there is not money enough in the United States to induce us to do such a thing, so that under these circumstances you can well imagine it is anything but a pleasant matter for us to be put under the imputation of issuing fraudulent invoices, by such a man as we consider Mr. Geborne.

Last fall there was an attempt made by the special agents to lock up all our importations of cutlery, and so prevent us fulfilling our contracts. We took our case to Washington and obtained prompt delivery, and writing the Secretary of the Treasury, September 20, thanking thin for his prompt action, we wrote as follows:

"From our standpoint, knowing absolutely the purity, and cleanliness of our record and motives, we very naturally feel much outraged that the imputation of wrong doing should have been put upon us, and we feel very certain that somewhere back of this whole movement the animus of this persecution is to endeavor to rain the cutlery portion of our business at all hazards. We therefore desire to make the proposition to your department, that for any invoice or invoices of ours you may select, we will furnish your department the original manufacturer's invoices, accompanied with their affidavits and our affidavits, that the prices charged are the prices paid and invoiced by us; and we also further invite the Department to put an expert accountant on our books and papers, and if there can be found a single histance where our firm has voiced by us; and we also further invite the Department to put an expert accountant on our books and papers, and if there can be found a single instance where our firm has made a fraudulent invoice with the intent to defraud the Government out of its just and proper dues, we will enter into bonds to pay in that case all expenses of the investigation and restore to the Government four fold. We purchase our goods as cheap as skill and money will allow, and our goods are always invoiced at precisely what we pay, and we are fully able to completely demonstrate this to any seeker after facts. We believe the Government is being unwittingly used to persecute and damage us, and that back of this persecution are bad and discrepatable men, and we think it is high time the Government put such people where they belong.

Thave this day wired the Secretary of the Treasury renewing the above proposition.

\*\*New-York\*\*, STATEMENT.\*\*

MR. FUNKE'S STATEMENT. Herman Funke, the agent of H. Boker & Co., of Nos. 101 and 103 Duane-st., had his time fully occupied yesterday denying to interested callers the charges of Special Agent Osborn that his firm imported goods, by favor of Appraiser McMullen, below their true valuation and thus defrauded the Government of its just revenue. Mr. Funke readeach statement that reflected on his house and made a specific denial. He prefaced his remarks also with a general and sweeping denial of all wrongful acts. He said:

a general and sweeping denial of all wrongful acts. He said:

In the first place, Agent Osborn asserts that "the methods employed by these houses to escape the payment of duty are nearly all alike. The foreign establishments with which they deal are really their own houses "; then he says that "H. Boker & Co., of New York, receive their merchandise from Heinrich Boker, of Antwerp." This is untrue. We get our goods from H. Boker & Co., of Solingen, are suirely different firm from ours. It is not true, as Agent Adams alleges, that we "get our goods there, invoice them at lower values than are true and right, or under improper classification, and pay duty on them here under these Incorrect invoices." Not only are these statements faise, but we have never even had the correctness or justice of our invoices questioned. They are invoiced at exactly the price we purchase them for on the other side and we have never had the invoices advanced. The Appraiser has always passed them without question. In proof of this statement the original invoices can be furnished.

As to the charge that the "Tree" brand of cutlery, of proof of this statement the original invoices can be fur-nished.

As to the charge that the "Tree" brand of cutlery, of

As to the charge that the "Tree" brand of cutlery, of which we are the sole importers, is undervalued, as he makes only one specific charge in proof, we will enter a general dental; the special charge is that we have imported a cigar-cutter "for years under different styles and under various numbers and entered them as pocket cutlery," paying 50 per cent duty instead of 70 per cent which they should pay, being a "smoker's article," We have imported this spring knife with a cigar-cutter attachment only about four years, probably 500 dozen all told. Instead of many styles and patterns, we have only two numbers and two styles. We do citter them as pocket cutlery and as such they have been passed by the Appraiser. We claim that it would be folly to enter them under any other chassification. [Mr. Funke exhibited the article in dispute, a pearl-handled, single-bladed knife, with a cicar-cutting attachment at the end of the blade.] As well make us enter a lead-pencil as metal because it has a metal top. We have the sole right to sell this knife, and this fact may account for the statement signed by seven tobacconists, mentioned by Agent Osborn, to the effect that it is a cigar-cutter and not a knife. See, I can pare my nails or I can trim a pencil with this knife.

Mr. Funke said he kôew nothing of the meeting

Mr. Funke said he kaew nothing of the meeting in the Collector's office of Appraiser McMullen, Assistant Appraiser Haisted and Examiner Guion, when the two last named valued specimens of Boker's knives at 33 1-3 to 120 per cent above the price at which they were entered and passed. Mr. Funke admitted the truth of Agent Osborn's assertion that "Boker & Co. had been importing for so many years that they knew exactly what they were

doing when they described a cigar-cutter as a pocket knife"; but he denied Mr. Osborn's conclusion that "they knew they were making a fraudulent invoice and entry." He added:

I knew nothing of any test case having been sent to the District-Atiorney by the Collector, unless it be the case of this pocket knife and cigar-cutter. It is true, if it be a charge, that members of our house have acted as experts in appraisements both here and in Philadelphia. In short, I repeat that this firm has involced its importations at the prices they paid on the other side and the Appraiser has always passed them. We have no knowledge of his having favored us either.

About a month ago a letter was sent to us by Agent Osborn, in which he said that he understood that Mr. Boker had said in conversation on an ocean steamer something disparaging of Mr. Osborn. If it ever happened again, the agent wrote, he would take proceedings which would stamp the members of their firm as "namitigated liars." As the letter was written on official Treasury Department paper I took it to Collector Magone and asked him what he thought of it. Mr. Magone made light of it, but then the letter may prove some things.

A. Kastor, the cutlery dealer who, Colonel Osborn said, had employed Wostenholm's stamp on "a lot of German rubbish," provided the reporter with this letter:

No. 20 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y. ?

Mr. A. Kastor.

Mr. A. Kastor. No. 20 Chambers T., N. Y., Mr. A. Kastor. Dear Sir: Referring to an article in The New Your Tribune of this date, we reply that we have no knowledge of your having imported any cutlery stamped our name except the genuine of our manufacture. Your truly.

George Wostenholm & Son, Limited, Asilne Ward, Director.

RAILEOAD INTERESTS.

CHANGE IN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND. OPINIONS IN BOSTON ON THE ELECTION AND THE

Boston, Dec. 15 (Special).—The change in the director-ship of the New-York and New-England road has been a leading topic in financial circles to-day. The general impression prevails that it is a triumph for Cyrus W. Field. President Clark was not disposed to talk about the change. "I don't know anything," said he, "and I'm not going to say anything. I have no fault to find with the way the transfer was made yesterday. These New-York gentle-men did not come here because they had any fauit to find with the management of the property.

They had bought the road and came on to

Boston to take charge of it. I am not willing to say what

I shall do in the future, or whether I shall or shall not
have anything further to do with this road. My personal interest in it continues and my good wishes go with it. I shall not sell any one of my twenty-five shares. I am unable to say whether or not Mr. Field had a hand in yesterday's business. I know nothing as to the plans of the new Board, though I understand that they will make no changes in the officers of the road. Why should they, when everything is running so smoothly 1"

Mr. Clark said there was no truth in the report that he

when everything is running so smoothly?

Mr. Clark said there was no truth in the report that he was to succeed Mr. Watrous in the presidency of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford.

Eustace C. Fitz, one of the few members of the old Board who was re-elected, said that Mr. Bostwick would continue to act as president, but would have the assistance of a general manager, to whom the general care of the property would be entrusted. This place had been offered to Mr. Chark, at the salary he has been receiving as president, but the offer was declined. Mr. Fitz said that Mr. Bostwick was a man of means, active, industrious, and able and his friends had great confidence in him. Colonel Jonas H. French said that changes in the Board of Directors were altogether in the interest of the property and this would soon be seen when people get over their sympathy for Mr. Clark. The policy of the new directors would be broader than that of the retiring board and the property would be managed for the interest of the stockholders. The change in the presidency, he said, is a great improvement. Mr. Rostwick is an able business man, is possessed of large and correct ideas and is a man of great wealth, surrounded by wealthy men. "Mr. Field," the colonel continued, "is not interested in this matter at all. Of course he sympathizes with the New-York owners, but he owns no stock himself, and he is too much taken up with other affairs to busy himself with New-York and New-England."

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. New-Haven, Dec. 15 (Special).—The stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad held their annual meeting here to-day and re-elected the old Board of Directors. Henry E Goodwin, the East Hartford stockholder who has so long annoyed the manage ment, thought that the surplus earnings of the road, amounting to \$939,000, ought to be used in constructing bridges at grade crossings. He also urged that third-class cars ought to be run on all trains at one-half the regular rates. President Watrons said that the company intends to increase the salaries of all its employes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15 (Special). — Before Master George M. Dallas to-day Francis I. Gowen made a long argument to determine the settlement of the account be-tween the receivers of the Reading and Jersey Central Railroad companies, covering objections raised upon technical points by George H. DeForest, counsel for the Jersey Central, in his argument last week. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Secretary of the Interior

to-day denied the motion for review and affirmed the decision of Acting Secretary Muldrow, of August 14, 1886, in the case of Thomas Rees against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in which is involved the title to large tracts of land as between the railroad company and cer-tain settlers on the line of the road between San Jose and Sacramento. By this decision the title of the railroad company is affirmed to certain lands.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Dec. 15.—At a meeting of the stock-

holdars of the Virginia Midland Railway, held to-day, Thomas M. Logan was elected president in place of Mr. Huidekoper. The presentation of the reports was post-poned to December 22.

PORTLAND, Mc., Dec. 15.—The annual meeting of the Maine Central was held to-day and the following were elected directors: Arthur Sewall, president; George C. Lord, Amos Paul, William V. Davis, Frank Jones, Samuel C. Lawrence, John Ware, H. N. Jose, Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Darius Alden, J. J. Ricker, Thomas W. Hyde, Fran lee, Parius Alech, J., Jicker, J., Homas W. 1746, The annual report shows gross receipts of \$3,900,000 and net earnings of \$1,180,335, as increase over last year of \$71,900. The number of passengers transported during the year was 1,268,409, an increase of 70,000 over the previous year. The freight traffic shows an increase of 74,800 tons. PITTSBURG, Dec. 15 (Special).—In the United States Circuit Country of the previous year.

ouit Court to-day Judge McKennan heard the arguments of counsel in the petition of Henry C. Kelsey against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The petition sets forth that on January 1 the Central Railroad will resume the operation of its road. The petitioner further assumes that in view of this fact the receivers and supplies and other property of the Central to their own uses and purposes for the benefit of the Reading. He therefore asks that the court enjoin the receivers of the Reading from removing the supplies along the line of the Central until the court should determine the respective

Central until the court should determine the respective rights of the companies. The amount involved is about \$1,000.000. Judgment was reserved.

The Committee on Uniform Train Rules was in session here to-day. The committee has power to adopt a system of rules to be used on all of the railroads in the country in regard to the ranning of trains. A previous meeting was held in New-York City, where a number of rules were adopted, and to-day's session was called for the purpose of completting the work. The committee propose to remedy defects by adopting a series of rules with the special object in view of using the best language and the fewest words.

Boston, Dec. 15 .- In the course of a called meeting of the Union Pacific Railway directors to-day, Government Director Alexander inquired of President Adams why the Government requirements for the first nine months of the present year, which were \$787,000 in 1885, were estimated at only \$500,000 during the current year. President Adams stated that this was due to the war in rates which had existed since February last among the transcontinen-tal roads and added that this amount came almost wholly from the branch lines. A draft of an indenture in three parts between the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line parts between the Union Pacine, the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation companies was submitted to the meeting by President Adams. The main conditions of the draft have already been made public. The instrument as submitted was approved by the board and referred to the Executive Committee for such changes in details as might be advised by counsel and agreed upon by the parties.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The Central Traffic Association meeting closed to-day with no results accomplished. It was decided not to ratify the appointment of a passenger arbitrator until it was decided whether one official should discharge the duties of both passenger and freight arbitrator. A dispatch was received from Commissioner Fink, stating that under no condition would the trunk line accept less than 28 per cent of the through east-bound rate on Pacific Coast freight, and would make no arrange ment to prorate on west-bound freight. The general pa ment to prorate on west-bound freight. The general pas-senger agents of the Northwestern lines met to-day to consider the petition of the Chicago and Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk roads that a concession should be grant-ed to them on through rates to Oregon and British Colum-bia to offset the low rates made out of Canadaa by the Canadian Pacific. They decided not to depart from their policy of treating all connections alike. The executive committee of the Chicago and Ohio River pool to-day agreed to continue the sixth pool until January 15, 1887.

ALLEGED NEGRO UPRISING IN GEORGIA.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.-A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., to The Times says: In Lincoln County, on the Carolina line, many of the colored tenants are in arrears with their supply bills, and the efforts to collect them have produced indignation. On Monday "Tom" Leverett and "Cabe" Ramsey, went out on the eastern side of the county to enforce a process. When they drew near the house of the man of whom they were in search, they house of the man of whom they were in search, they found it surrounded by negroes, who at once opened fire upon them. Leverett and Ramsey, woo were on horse-back, turned and galloped away, but not before they were so badly wounded that their lives are now in danger. Yesterday a band of 100 armed white men was organized and went to that region, where, it is reported, the negroes are just as well armed and fully prepared to

KINGSTON, Dec. 15 (Special).—The charges of William H. Romeyn against S. D. Coykendali, Jacob M. Has im to the Ulster Board of Supervisors some weeks ago

accusing them of the misapplication of money, while treasurers of the county some fifteen years ago to the amount of several thousand dollars was acted upon by the Supervisors, who to day resolved that "Romeyn utterly failed to sustain his charges and that Messra. Coykendall and Hasbrouck are fully exonerated from all imputation of misconduct while in charge of the county exchequer." accusing them of the misapplication of money, while Year-Allson, Beck, Call, Cameron, Chace, Cheney, Cock-

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS Fell, Colquist, Edmunds, Evarts, Gorman, Gray, Marphoreo, Hoar, Ingalia, Jones (of Arkansas), McMillan, Marphoreo, Mahone, Mary, Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Page 83201, Mahone, Mary, Miller, Mary, Mary WORK OF THE TWO HOUSES.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL IN THE SENATE-ME SYMES ATTACKS MR. RANDALL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- Among the memorials presented in the Senate to-day was one by Mr. Frye, from the Bath, Maine, Board of Trade, against th admission of foreign-built ships to American registry. Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to now the

Missouri River Commission has apportioned certain money appropriated in the River and Harbor bill for improvement of the Missouri River at Omaha and other points in Nebraska and Iowa. The resolution gave rise to a discussion participated in by Messrs. Van wyck, Ingalls, Vest and other Senators-Mr. Ingalls asserting that most of the \$300,000 had been expended at Kansas City, to the neglect of other points, and Mr. Vest defending the policy of the im provements of Kansas City.

Mr. Vest reminded the Senators from Nebraska and

provements of Kansas City.

Mr. Vest reminded the Senators from Nebraska and Kansas that they had strentously opposed the River and Harbor bill, and had only voted for it after it was emasculated and after the appropriation for the Missouri River had been cut down to \$375,000.

Mr. Van Wyck defended his action in that matter with the remark that a river and harbor bill was generally so tull of abordinations that a man must necessarily oppose it. He intimated that the Missouri River Commission was expending the money in an arbitrary manner, and in defiance of the power of Congress.

Pending the discussion Mr. Cullom presented the conference report on the Inter-State Commerce bill, asked that it be printed, and suggested that he would next Monday ask the Senate to take it up; when, if debate were desired, it might be postponed. He hoped, however, that no Senator would insist on a motion to postpone it until after the holidays.

Mr. Hoar intimated that, as the Christmas holidays would probably begin next week, the report should go over until after the holidays.

Mr. Platt, one of the conferees, said he had withheld his signature from the report. He might, perhaps (although with great reluctance), have consented to all the recommendations of the report but one—that was, the surrender of the provisions of the Senate bill directing the Comissioners to investigate the system of pooling between railroads, and the substituting for that provision the absolute prohibition of pooling. He thought that the public prejudice against pooling by railroads was largely the result of misapprehension.

After furher discussion the report was ordered printed; and Mr. Cullom gave notice that he would call it up next Tuesday; and if the Senate desired to diseuss it at lea th, it might go over until sfter the holidays. But he was very acvious to secure final action at this session, particularly as the Supreme Court had ruled recently that it was the province of Congress to legislate on tac subject.

Mr. McPherson oftered a resolution, wh

Court had ruled recently that it was the province of Congress to legislate on the subject.

Mr. McPherson offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the proposed bridge across the Arthur Kill, between New-Jersey and Staten Island.

Mr. Beck called up the bill prohibiting Senators or Representatives from acting as attorneys for subsidized railroad companies, the question being on the substitute reported from the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Beck connected the substitute and advocated the substitute reported from the Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Beck opposed the substitute and advocated the
bill as introduced by himself. The substitute was a
burlesque on all legislation, and was so intended by
the chairman and leading members of the committee.
Mr. Beck denounced it as indecent for Sonators and
members to sit and vote upon measures affecting great
railroad companies to the amount of hundreds of
millions while having the money of those companies
in their pockets.

in their pockets.

After further discussion without reaching a vote the

After nurther discussion without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned.

In the House during the debate on the Sandry Civil bill, Mr. Symes, of Colorado, ofered several amendments increasing the approgrations for the Signal Service Bureau, and these being opposed by Mr. Randall, he proceeded to criticise that gentleman's action as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He did not envy the gentleman who lived upon the Atlantic coast his narrow-minded statesmanship, which did not cross the Mississippi Kiver. It the gentleman did not grow fast enough on the principles of statesmanship to extend some privileges to the people of the West, these people would see that a man was made chairman of the Committee on Appropriations whose vision extended beyond the few signal stations on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Randall, in reply, said that the pending bill carried more appropriations for the Pacific coast than any similar bill for years past. He thought he knew his duty moderately well, and he did not propose to be frightened from the performance of that duty—eertainly not by words of such demagogy as had emanated from the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. Symes thought that the gentleman had better read his dictionary for the meaning of the word demagogy. A demagogue, as defined by the best political writers of this country, was a man who was a pretended leader of a great party, and who had, as his only stock in trade, the ability to go through appropriations with a cheese-paring kinte, and cutting off a tew dollars here and a few dollars there, make a reduction of \$5,000,000 from the appropriations of last year. That was the cheapest character of statesmanship that had ever led the country on to material prosperity. If that was the statesmanship of the great leaders of the Democratic party, God save the rountry from such statesmanship. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Raddall predicted that the Democratic party, with

applause.]
Mr. Randall predicted that the Democratic party
would live to thrive and control in this country, without regard to to the gentleman's opinion as to its
leadership. [Applause.]

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Washington, Dec. 15 .- The President to-day transmitted to the House the correspondence state Department and the Governments of France and Switzerland on the subject of international copyright since July 9 hast. The correspondence begins with a let-ter to Secretary Bayard from Major Kloss, the Swiss Scoretary of Legation, transmitting a communication from Mr. Deucher, dated Berne, July 3, saying that the French Republic, while ready to sign the international conven-

Republic, while ready to sign the international convention, transmits a draft of declarations which it would be glad to see adopted. The articles in question relate to publications of novels in newspapers, and define the difference between publications and representations of dramatic and musical works. The remainder of the correspondence is made up of communications from Mr. Winehester, dated "United States Legation, Berne, September 18." giving an account of the assembling of the international copyright conference on September 6, and a detailed report of the abdresses delivered and other proceedings. A draft of the convention agreed upon, which must be ratified at Berne, within one year from the date of the meeting of the conference, is included among Mr. Winehester's communications. It appears that the parties to the conference were the United States, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hayti, Italy, Japan, Liberia and Tunis.

MAKING ROOM FOR THE "HUNGRY." WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- The President sent the follow

ng nominations to Senate to-day : Preston H. Leslie, of Kentucky, to be Governor of Montana Territory; Henry E. Hayden, of Minnesota, to be Clerk of the District Court for the District of Alaska.

H. C. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Rev can be has resigned, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of his successor. This action was taken at the instance of the President. Mr. Rogers is a Repub-lican and his been in office for many years. There were no charges against him. It is generally understood that Mr. Henderson, chairman of the Indiana State Demo-cratic Committee, will be appointed to succeed him.

"REFORM" SHINING IN THE TREASURY. Washington, Dec. 15 (Special).—The removal of Deputy Commissioner Rogers, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the announcement that he will be retained in a minor capacity, in order that the Government may not lose the benefit of his ability and experience, which are invaluable," furnish another shining example of President Cleveland's sincere devo shining example of President Cleveland's sincere devotion to the cause of Civil Service reform. Mr. Rogers
may be a Republican, but by no stretch of partisan imagination can be described as "an offensive partisan."
Probably he never has made a political speech in the
many years since he was appointed to office. His original appointment was not made on political grounds;
his long continuance in office and his rise in official rank
were due solely to his efficient, faithful, honest and inteligent performance of duties which are of a complicated
and laborious nature. His place and salary are to be
given to a Democratic State Senator of Pennsylvania,
who is wholly without the qualifications which experience
and training alone can confer, but who undoubtedly is
"very hungry and very thirsty."

A NEW GOVERNOR OF MONTANA. Washington, Dec. 15 (special).—Ex-Governor P. H. Leslie, of Kentucky, who was nominated to-day for Governor of Montana Territory, is an unsuccessful Demo-cratic politician. After the expiration of his term as Governor of Kentucky he was elect-ed Circuit Judge and held the office for ed Circuit Judge and held the office for several years. At the last election he was defeated by his Republican competitor in a district which is strongly Democratic. He then applied for an appointment as Chief Justice of one of the Territories and might have obtained it had it not been for reports which were carried to the President of his frascibility on the bench, which was said to be a cause of his defeat as a candidate for re-election to a judicial office in his own State. He is sixty-five and according to an enthusiastic Kentucky Democrat, "He is a man of unscrupulous housesty." He is an uncle of Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, who has been active in efforts to secure the appointment for him. Governor Lessile will succeed Governor Houser, who was appointed by President Cleveland, and who recently tendered his resignation. Governor Houser has criticised "General" Sparks pretty sharply and his retirement will be hailed with joy by that officer.

AGAINST OPEN EXECUTIVE SESSIONS. Washington, Dec. 15.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Platt called up his resolution that Executive nominations shall hereafter be considered in open session, except when otherwise ordered by a vote of the Senate.

Mr. Morrill moved an amendment by striking out the vords "executive nominations" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "reciprocity treaties, so called." He and no objection to that change.

Mr. Platt characterized the amendment as a case of Greeks bearing gifts." Mr. Hoar moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to-yeas 33, nays 21, as follows:

Mr. Hawley said he had voted "no" only because he wanted a direct vote on the resolution. THE BRIDGE OVER ARTHUR KILL

Washington, Dec. 15.—The struggle over the States Island Bridge, which was supposed to have been ended in the last session was revived this morning in the office of the Secretary of War. All of the New-Jersey delegation, Senators and Members, were present. The assumption was, though at no time admitted or denied by the Secretary that his Board of Engineers had reported that the bridge of built after the fashion provided in the act, would injure navi-gation unreasonably. As the right to begin construction was left entirely to the discretion of the Secretary the con-ference was held for the purpose of giving informally to the Secretary the views of the State of New Jersey. The discussion was participated in by Senators Sewell and McPherson and by Representatives McAdoo, Phelps, Buchanan and Lehlbach. There was practical unanimity. It was said that the State was willing to have the Kill crossed by the Ealtimore and Ohio Railroad, and that all it asked was that the manner should be such as would do the least injury to the navigation of this important waterway. Senator McPherson preferred a tunnel. Senator Sewell a high bridge. Measurs Buchanan and Phelps argued as to the legal construction of the act.

The Secretary was careful to give no intimation as to the effects of the representations and arguments made to him. He said he should consider nothing except his duty and power as stated and defined in the bill, irrespective of anything connected with the history of its passage. Buchanan and Lehlbach. There was practical unanimity.

INDIAN LANDS IN SEVERALTY. Washington, Dec. 15 (Special).—The friends of the bill for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations and the extension of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians are hopeful of its enactment at this session. The bill passed the Sen ate in the last two Congresses and at the last session of the present Congress. It was considered by the House to-day in the morning hour and effective speeches in favor of it were delivered by Skinner of North Carolina and of it were delivered by Skinner of North Carolina and Perkins of Kansas, both members of the Indian Commit-tee, who have devoted much study to the subject. If the desire to protract the debate and to load down the bill with amendments can be restrained, the measure can be disposed of in the hour which will be given to it to-mos-row. Mr. Holman has shown a desire to attach his bill to create an Indian Commission as an amendment. There is considerable opposition to that measure and if Holman instats he will be responsible for the failure of the Sever-alty bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Special) .- A strong though quiet effort has begun to secure the appointment of General W. F. (Baidy) Smith as Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. It is understood that the matter has been taken in hand by General Smith's friends in and out of the Army without his knowledge, and they are pretty confident of success. There is a strong feeling that the survey should be rescued from the incompetent hands into which it fell.

A NEW HEAD POR THE COAST SURVEY.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1886. Appression of Territories.-The Senate bill providing

Admission of Territories.—The senate on proving for the admission of Washington Territory into the Union of States was taken up by the House Committee on Territories to-day and amended by adding a section inclinding Montana Territory within the scope of the bill. In this shape it was reported to the House.

NEW-YORK HARBOR.—The sub-committee of the House. Commerce Committee this afternoon heard Messrs. Hewitt and Cox in favor of the bill for the improvement of New-York harbor, and the committee decided to report it favorably to the full committee.

STATUE TO LAFAYETTE.—Secretary Endicotf, Senator

STATUE TO LAFATETTE.—Secretary Educott, Senators
Sewell and Architect Clark, the committee appointed to
select a site and a design for the proposed statue of Lafayette, to-day examined the seven models which have
been submitted. These designs include two by Bartholdi,
two by Falguiere, one by Falguiere and Marcie jointly, all
French artists, and one each by French and Meade,
Americans. No conclusion was reached.

TRADE DOLLAR.—Representative Lanham was to-day

directed by the House Committee on Colnars, Weights and Measures to offer in the House an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, providing for the redemption of the trade dollar. MR. ARNOT'S SUCCESSOR.—Representative Henry Bacon,

of New-York, will, it is understood, be appointed to fill the vacancy on the House Committee on Banking and Cur-rency, caused by the death of Representative Arnot. RIVERS AND HABORS.—The Engineers' estimates for RIVERS AND HABORS.—The Engineers' estimates for river and harbor improvements were taken up by the House Committee on Elivers and Harbors today, and items of appropriation were roughly fixed for all of the harbors and some of the rivers on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Maryland inclusive. In fixing the appropriations the committee is pursuing the policy of allowing about 25 per cent of the amounts which the Chief of Engineers reports can be profitably expended on the improvements. If this policy is adhered to the result will be a bill making an aggregate appropriation of between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000. The Secretary of War recommended a gross appropriation of \$10,000,000.

STORY DISCREDITEDS—The newspaper story in regard to the recent train robbery in Texas is discredited at the War Department so far as it relates to the surrender of an alleged Army officer, Captain Connors, of the 24th Infantry, and five of his soldiers to two robbers, inasmuch as there is no officer of that name in the Army and because the 24th Infantry is at present stationed in the Indian Territory. An Army officer who has been inquiring into the subject suggests that the "El Paso liar" is loose again.

NATIONAL BANKS.-Controller Trenholm appeared before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day by request to state his views touching the National banking system. The Controller stated that he was not yet fully prepared to suggest a scheme of reorganization of the present system, but believed that he would be able to suggest a practicable plan some time in January. Meanwhile he submitted for the consideration of the committee a draft of a bill amendatory of the laws relating to National banking associations, embodying many of the recommendations contained in his last abunul report, with the addition of clauses authorizing the Controller to assign to the Deputy Controller such daties as he might designate and sanctioning the continuance of a failed bank under its old name, where it appears that all liabilities have been paid, upon a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders.

THOROUGHBREDS SOLD BY AUCTION.

BLUE WING FETCHES \$7,600, DUKE OF BOURBON \$6,050, AND MONTROSE \$4,1 10. LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 16.—There was a large attendance of turfmen at the thoroughbred sale of 8. D. Bruce

ance of turfmen at the thoroughbred sale of S. D. Bruce to day. Eighty-six lots were sold for \$84,480. The following were among the best prices:

Blue Wing-Sold to S. S. Brown, \$7,600; The Bourhon-R. Tucker, New York, \$3,300; Pure Rys-D. G. Pulsifer, Chicago, \$2,500, Ed. Gilman-W. Lakeland, Brighton Beach, \$500; Boatman-Lone Star Stable, Creaton, Iowa, \$710; Tattoo-Milt, \$775; Frima Bonna-Charles Octa, New York, \$3,300; Pure Rys-D. White, Nashville, \$775; Frima Bonna-Charles Octa, New York, \$25; Amy Hyde-A. Legg, Minneapolis, Minn, \$700; Yord, \$825; Amy Hyde-A. Legg, Minneapolis, Minn, \$700; Shibelt-S. S. Brown, \$5,000; Flora L.-Charles Crawford, Chicago, \$1,000; Harrisburg-Chris, Boyle, \$1,500; Litle-fellow-W. Lakeland, \$1,000; Montos-A. S. Brown, \$0,000; Lee Dixon-G. B. Morris, New-Orlean, \$2,200; The Lion-Edward Brown, \$3,000; Blue Garter, S. S. Brown, \$3,250; History-S. S. Brown, \$1,700; Elmira-W. L. Casady, S. Louis, \$1,75; Allen Pinkerton-A. S. Barbee, \$1,550.

Most of the horses sold to-day were the property of A. S. Barnes & Co., R. C. Pate and Chinn & Morgau. The sale will continue three days longer.

HIS DEATH DUE TO FOOTBALL AT PRINCETON. NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 15 (Special).—George Alvin Watkin-son, Yale, '90, died of typhoid-malarial fever this morning. He was for two years the haif back for Yale's football team. He played in the Yale-Princeton game at Princeton on Thanksgiving Day in a rain storm, and within a week was taken with the disorder which has proved fatal. His physicians say that his death was the direct result of over-exertion and exposure on that day.

A CHILD'S SKIN Ears and Scalp Covered with Eczematous Scabs and Sores Cured by Cuticura.

My little son, aged eight years, has been afflicted with Ecre-ma of the scalp, and at times a great portion of the body, over since he was two years old. It began in his ears, and extended to his scalp, which became covered with scabs and sores, and from which a sticky fluid poured out, causing intense itching and distress, and leaving his hair matted and lifeless. Under neath these scabs the skin was raw, like a piece of beelsteak Gradually the hair came out and was destroyed, until but a smail patch was left at the back of the head. My friends in Peabody know how my little boy has suffered. At night he would scratch his head until his pillow was covered with blood. I used to tie his hands behind him, and in many ways tried to prevent his scratching; but it was no use, he would scratch. I took him to the hospital and the best physicians in Peabody without success. About this time some friends who had been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES prevailed upon me to try them. I began to use them on the 15th day of January last. In seven months every particle of the disease was removed. Not a spot or scab remains on his scalp to tell the story of his suffering. His hair has returned, and is thick and strong, and his scalp as sweet and clean as any child's in the world. I cannot say enough to express my gratitude for this wonderful cure by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and wish all similarly afflicted to know that my statement is true and without exaggeration. CHARLES MCKAY,
Oct. 6, 1885. Peabody, Mass.

I have seen Mr. McKay's boy when badly affected with the Eczema. He was a pitiful sight to look at. I know that he has tried our best physicians, and did all a father could do for a suffering child, but availed nothing. I know that the statements he has made you as regards the curing of his boy by your CUTICURA REMEDIES are true in every particular. WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY, 33 Foster-st., Peabody, Mass

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; CUTIA CURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1, Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boo

Send for " How to Cure Skin Diseases." PIMPLES, Biackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby He. nors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Solatic, Suddon, Sharp and Nervous Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Pineter. Abdruggists, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG CO., Berton.